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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
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3	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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5	THE HONORABLE A. HOWARD MATZ, JUDGE PRESIDING	
6	THE HONORABLE A. HOWARD PLATE, GUDGE PRESIDING	
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9		
10	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) PLAINTIFF,)	
11	-v-) CASE NO. CR 99-123-AHM BRUCE BELL,)	
12	DEFENDANT.)	
13	COPY	
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16	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	
17	FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1999	
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23	LYNNE SMITH OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER	
24	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 312 NORTH SPRING STREET, #430	
25	LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012	

APPEARANCES: ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF: ALEJANDRO MAYORKAS UNITED STATES ATTORNEY BY: ANDREW BROWN ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY 312 NORTH SPRING STREET LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012 ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANT: BRIAN NEWMAN 400 CORPORATE POINTE, #805 CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA 90230

4 Mr. Bell and Mr. Day are both named as defendants; is that 1 2 correct? MR. NEWMAN: Correct. 3 MR. MAYOCK: Correct, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Is there a plea agreement for one but not 5 for the other? 6 MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Is there any reason there can't be 8 reference to that agreement? 9 10 MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: The plea agreement for Mr. Bell refers to Counts 2 and 3. To which count or counts is Mr. Day intending 12 13 to change his plea? MR. BROWN: One, two and three. 14 THE COURT: All three. Is that correct, all three? 15 16 MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Let me address my remarks to Mr. Day 17 and Mr. Bell for a second. This procedure of changing a plea 18 and entering a guilty plea is elaborate. Certain things have to 19 be dealt with. A certain format has to be followed. I'm going 20 to explain it. 21 22 I need your cooperation and I need your careful attention. I will be asking each of you a number of questions. 23 But at some point in the proceedings I will be telling both of 24 25 you the identical thing such as what rights you have that you

will be giving up.

To save time I will say certain things once that apply to both and then I will ask each of you separately whether you enter that plea. If either of you, once you talk to your respective lawyers or raise a question with me or otherwise pause in what we're doing, just let me know and you will have a right to do that. But otherwise work with me. Please be very attentive because I want to make sure you know what you're doing and the consequences to you of what you are planning to do.

Is that understood by both of you? Mr. Bell?

DEFENDANT BELL: Right.

THE COURT: Mr. Day?

DEFENDANT DAY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The first thing to remember is that you can change your mind before we get to the finish line. And by the finish line, I don't mean to minimize the importance of what we're doing with these changes of plea being accepted and entered. Once that happens there is no going back on that. You will be found guilty and what will remain will be sentencing basically. So until we get there, you have a right to change your mind. But it may be something that you have already committed to do and that's fine also.

At the outset I'm going to ask the clerk to swear each of you in. She'll ask you preliminary questions and then I will turn to the questions and the advice of rights that I will be

6 giving to each of you. 1 THE CLERK: Mr. Bell, is Bruce Bell your true and full 2 3 name? DEFENDANT BELL: Yes, it is. 4 THE CLERK: It has been indicated that you wish to 5 withdraw your previously entered pleas of not guilty to Counts 2 6 and 3 of the indictment and tender a different plea. Do you now 7 withdraw your previously entered plea of not guilty to Counts 2 8 and 3 of the indictment? 9 DEFENDANT BELL: Yes. 10 THE CLERK: How do you now plead to the indictment 11 filed against you, guilty or not guilty? 12 13 DEFENDANT BELL: Guilty. 14 THE CLERK: How do you now plead to Count 3 of the 15 indictment, guilty or not guilty? DEFENDANT BELL: Guilty. 16 THE CLERK: Mr. Day, is Montez Day your true and full 17 18 name? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 19 THE CLERK: It has been indicated that you wish to 20 withdraw your previously entered pleas of not quilty to Counts 21 22 1, 2 and 3 of the indictment and enter a different plea. Do you now withdraw your previously entered plea of not guilty to 23 Counts 1, 2 and 3 of the indictment? 24 25 DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.

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1	THE CLERK: How do you now plead to Count 1 of the
2	indictment filed against you, guilty or not guilty?
3	DEFENDANT DAY: Guilty.
4	THE CLERK: How do you now plead to Count 2, guilty or
5	not guilty?
6	DEFENDANT DAY: Guilty.
7	THE CLERK: How do you now plead to Count 3, guilty or
8	not guilty?
9	DEFENDANT DAY: Guilty.
10	THE CLERK: The court will ask you the nature of your
11	pleas under oath. Would each of you please raise your right
12	hand to be sworn.
13	(DEFENDANTS SWORN)
14	THE COURT: Okay. Let me start with you, Mr. Bell.
15	Tell me how you're feeling right now.
16	DEFENDANT BELL: How do I feel? I feel all right.
17	THE COURT: Are you dealing with any physical or
18	emotional illnesses or conditions that might affect your ability
19	to make a decision, a sensibly formed decision?
20	DEFENDANT DAY: No.
21	THE COURT: Are you under any treatment for any
22	condition today?
23	DEFENDANT BELL: No, I'm not.
24	THE COURT: Any illness?
25	DEFENDANT BELL: No.

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1	8 THE COURT: Have you taken any medicines or drugs
2	today?
3	DEFENDANT BELL: No.
4	THE COURT: Alcoholic beverages?
5	DEFENDANT BELL: No.
6	THE COURT: Are you currently under any doctor's care?
7	DEFENDANT BELL: No.
8	THE COURT: Tell me please what your age is.
9	DEFENDANT BELL: 46.
10	THE COURT: And your level of education?
11	DEFENDANT BELL: High school.
12	THE COURT: High school?
13	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes.
14	THE COURT: Did you finish?
15	THE DEFENDANT: I got a G.E.D.
16	THE COURT: Have you been under psychiatric care of any
17	kind?
18	DEFENDANT BELL: No, I haven't.
19	THE COURT: Are you a citizen of the United States?
20	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Now I'm going to ask the same
22	questions to you, Mr. Day. Then I will turn to some things that
23	apply to both of you.
24	How are you feeling today?
25	DEFENDANT DAY: I'm feeling okay.

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 1	T	THE COURT: Have you taken any medicines or drugs	
2	today?		
3	Ι	DEFENDANT BELL: No.	
4	נ	THE COURT: Any alcoholic beverages or any other kind	
5	of drug?		
6	I	DEFENDANT DAY: No, sir.	
7	נ	THE COURT: Are you under any doctor's care today?	
8	I	DEFENDANT DAY: No, sir.	
9	נ	THE COURT: Please tell me your age.	
10	I	DEFENDANT DAY: 28.	
11	נ	THE COURT: And your level of education?	
12	I	DEFENDANT DAY: G.E.D., pre-college.	
13	נ	THE COURT: Have you been under any psychiatric or	
14	psychologi	ical care?	
15	I	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.	
16	י	THE COURT: Are you currently receiving psychological	
17	or psychia	atric care?	
18	I	DEFENDANT DAY: No.	
19	7	THE COURT: Do you feel you're in condition and a	
20	position t	today to understand what is going on?	
21	I	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.	
22	ר	THE COURT: Are you also a citizen of the United	
 23	States?		
24	I	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.	
25	7	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Bell, did you receive a copy of	E

10 the indictment? 1 DEFENDANT BELL: Yes, I have. 2 THE COURT: Did you also, Mr. Day? 3 DEFENDANT DAY: Yes, sir. 4 THE COURT: Mr. Bell, did you read it? 5 DEFENDANT BELL: Yes. 6 THE COURT: Did you read it, Mr. Day? 7 DEFENDANT DAY: I did, yes. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Do you each believe that you 9 understand the charges that are in that indictment? First you, 10 11 Mr. Bell. DEFENDANT BELL: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Mr. Day? 13 DEFENDANT DAY: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Let me tell you now collectively, jointly, 15 each of you, certain things which I think you already know and 16 in the case of Mr. Bell which are actually placed in writing in 17 the plea agreement. These are rights that you will be giving 18 up. They were mentioned I think in the arraignment when you 19 were first arraigned on these charges. But it's important that 20 21 you understand these are your rights. 22 By pleading quilty, with the exception of the right to counsel, you will be giving up these rights. Each time I 23 24 mention a right, I will ask you in turn whether you wish to give 25 it up. So let me begin.

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1	You each have a constitutional right to a speedy and
2	public trial by jury. Do you wish to give up that right,
3	Mr. Bell?
4	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes.
5	THE COURT: Do you, Mr. Day?
6	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.
7	THE COURT: You each have a right to be presumed
8	innocent and to have the burden shifted to the government to
9	prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Neither of you has
10	to prove yourself innocent. The burden is always upon the
11	government.
12	Do you wish to give up that right, Mr. Bell?
13	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes.
14	THE COURT: Mr. Day?
15	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.
16	THE COURT: Each of you, if you went to trial, would
17	have the right to see and examine the evidence and to
18	cross-examine the witnesses. Do you wish to give up that right,
19	Mr. Bell?
20	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes.
21	THE COURT: Do you, Mr. Day?
22	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.
23	THE COURT: At all times you would have the right
24	against self incrimination. And as I think you undoubtedly
25	know, that means the right to refuse to testify. No one can

12 compel you to give information that may hurt you. You could 1 always remain silent. Do you wish to give up that right? 2 3 DEFENDANT BELL: Yes. THE COURT: Do you, Mr. Day? 4 DEFENDANT DAY: Yes. 5 THE COURT: The other side of the coin is true also. 6 If you do take the case to trial, each of you could choose to 7 testify, go up to the witness stand and give your versions of 8 the facts and ask the jury to accept your view. Do you wish to 9 10 give up that right, Mr. Bell? 11 DEFENDANT BELL: Yes. THE COURT: Do you, Mr. Day? 12 DEFENDANT DAY: Yes, sir. 13 THE COURT: You could also, if the case went to trial, 14 use the subpoena power of the court to compel other witnesses to 15 come to court and if they were in a position to do so, to 16 testify on your behalf. Did you wish to give up that right, 17 Mr. Bell? 18 DEFENDANT BELL: Yes. 19 THE COURT: Do you, Mr. Day? 20 DEFENDANT DAY: Yes. 21 22 THE COURT: If you took the case to trial and were found quilty, you could appeal the verdict of quilt. But if you 23 plead quilty, you won't be able to do that. Do you understand 24 25 that?

13 1 DEFENDANT BELL: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Are you willing to give up that right? DEFENDANT BELL: Yes. 3 4 THE COURT: And you, Mr. Day? DEFENDANT DAY: Yes. 5 THE COURT: Each of you will continue to have the right 6 7 to counsel and if you can't afford counsel to have counsel appointed at the public's expense to continue to represent you. 8 Mr. Newman, is it your intention to continue to 9 10 represent Mr. Bell? 11 MR. NEWMAN: It is, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Mr. Mayock? 13 MR. MAYOCK: Yes, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Those are rights that neither of you 15 will lose. Until the completion of this case and through the point of sentencing, each of you will continue to enjoy that 16 right to effective counsel. 17 Now both of you being citizens, and I don't know 18 anything about your background so some of this may apply, maybe 19 20 not, but I want you to understand by pleading guilty to those 21 charges you are more likely than not going to lose certain civil rights that citizens otherwise enjoy: The right to vote, the 22 right to run for public office, the right to serve on a jury, 23 24 the right to purchase and possess firearms. You will be giving 25 up all those rights.

14 Do you wish to do that, Mr. Bell? 1 DEFENDANT BELL: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Do you, Mr. Day? 3 DEFENDANT DAY: Yes. 4 5 THE COURT: Does either of you have any questions about the rights that I just spelled out for you? 6 7 DEFENDANT BELL: No, sir. DEFENDANT DAY: No, sir. 8 9 THE COURT: Do you understand, Mr. Bell, that each of 10 the two counts to which you're pleading guilty is a felony, 11 separate felony? 12 DEFENDANT BELL: Yes. THE COURT: All the three counts you're pleading quilty 13 to, Mr. Day, those are felonies too. Do you understand that? 14 15 DEFENDANT DAY: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Now I'm going to ask that Mr. Brown 17 set forth first the elements of these offenses. I'm going to 18 summarize the offenses as paraphrased in the indictment. I'm 19 going to ask Mr. Brown to summarize what the elements are, what 20 the government would have to prove. I will ask him to do it for all three counts. And then 21 I will address each of you. Then I will go back to you, Mr. 22 23 Brown, and ask you to summarize what the evidence would be, 24 first against Mr. Bell and then against Mr. Day. 25 Now the indictment in case Number 99-123 is only a

single indictment. It wasn't superseding, was it?

MR. BROWN: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. In Count 1 the indictment alleges violation of 18 USC Section 371, conspiracy to commit a bank robbery. This is particularly applicable to you, Mr. Day, because you're pleading guilty to that count.

It says beginning on or before January 22 of this year, 1999, and continuing to on or about January 26 of '99, both you and Mr. Bell and others known and unknown to the grand jury conspired and agreed with each other to commit a bank robbery of Home Savings in San Fernando, California.

On Page 2 it describes the means by which this agreement, this conspiracy was to be accomplished and it sets forth eight ways in which the object of the conspiracy was to be accomplished. It claims that both defendants would obtain a stolen van to use as a preliminary getaway vehicle; that both defendants would park illegally a Ford Expedition a distance from Home Savings for use as a secondary getaway vehicle.

That both defendants would drive to Home Savings in the stolen van. They would enter Home Savings brandishing guns, handguns, would order the employees and customers inside to get down on the floor. Both defendants would order the manager of Home Savings to open the bank vault and then they would flee from Home Savings in a stolen van. After that it's alleged that both defendants would switch from the stolen van to the Ford

Expedition and drive the Ford Expedition to a safe place and divide the money.

The first counts also alleges that they commit various fraudulent and overt acts to carry out this plan. And they include driving a stolen getaway van to Home Savings. That's something that's alleged as to both defendants. Both defendants entering the bank wearing masks and hand gloves and brandishing a revolver, semi-automatic handgun. Both defendants forced the employees to open the vault and give them over \$85,000.

And I'm going to focus on the ones you're specifically mentioned in Mr. Bell -- excuse me, Mr. Day. Both defendants fled Home Savings in the stolen getaway van. One of the defendants -- actually I should mention this -- told by the assistant manager that she was sorry she put a dye pack in with the stolen money and prevented her from exiting the bank by grabbing her hair and pulling her back.

Attention now to you, Mr. Day, drove the Ford

Expedition to avoid the police and you stopped the Ford

Expedition at a mall so defendants could hide themselves from

the view of a helicopter, police helicopter, and from pursuing

police officers. All of that is spelled out in the first count.

The second count says that 18 USC Section 2113, Subsections A and D was violated in that both defendants by force, violence, intimidation knowingly took from a person approximately \$85,600 belonging to Home Savings, San Fernando

branch, Home Savings then insured by the FDIC, Federal Deposit

Insurance Corporation; that both defendants assaulted and put in
jeopardy the life of the victim assistant manager and others by
using a handgun.

Finally the third count says that both defendants violated 18 USC Section 924(c) by knowingly using and carrying a firearm, namely a loaded .38 caliber revolver during the commission of A crime of violence of robbing Home Savings.

Now Mr. Brown, would you as to Count 1, just stop after you do it for Count 1, describe what the elements of the offense of conspiracy in violation 18 USC 371 would be.

MR. BROWN: In order for defendant Day to be proved guilty of conspiracy, he must have, on or about the dates charged in the indictment, agreed with another person to commit the bank robbery. Second, he must have become a member of the conspiracy knowing of its object and intending to help accomplish it.

And third, at least one of the members of the conspiracy must have performed at least one overt act for the purpose of carrying out the conspiracy.

THE COURT: Now again, in order to make this clear and simple, I would appreciate it if you would turn to, Mr. Brown, only focusing on Count 1 and only as to Mr. Day and summarize what the evidence would be that the government would introduce before the jury.

1	MR. BROWN: The government would prove that on or about
2	January 22nd, 1999, the day on which the getaway van was stolen,
3	and continuing through January 26th, 1999, the date on which the
4	bank robbery was committed in Los Angeles County, defendant
5	Montez Day agreed with defendant Bruce Bell to commit an armed
6	takeover robbery of Home Savings of America in San Fernando,
7	California, the deposits of which were then insured by the
8	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
9	THE COURT: Mr. Day, I have asked the prosecutor to
10	focus only on Count 1 because that's a count that you are
11	planning to change your plea to. Did you hear what he said?
12	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.
13	THE COURT: Did you understand it?
14	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes, sir.
15	THE COURT: So what he did was describe technically
16	what has to be proven to convict someone of conspiracy. He
17	summarized what the government would introduce
18	MR. BROWN: Your Honor, I omitted one element. The
19	government would show that the overt act occurred and that is
20	established by the defendants entering the bank.
21	THE COURT: Do you have would you be putting on
22	witnesses, eyewitnesses?
23	MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. And surveillance photos.
24	THE COURT: Did the eyewitnesses identify these
25	defendants through lineups or through pictures?

MR. BROWN: No, they were wearing masks. The identifications would have been made based on clothing and witnesses seeing the defendants fleeing and the police following them until their vehicle was stopped. The stolen van was found and one of the weapons was later found.

THE COURT: Is it correct that each of the defendants was caught and arrested shortly after they fled the bank?

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: In possession of the money?

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's focus back on you, Mr. Day. Do you agree with what the prosecutor said as far as the summary of the proof that he would introduce? Let me explain what the question is. It may be the question wasn't very clear.

In order for this proceeding to be conducted properly, the record has to show that there's a factual basis. It's not enough for someone to come in and say I plead guilty, I want to get the benefit of whatever deal or whatever impact pleading guilty may be to the person that's done what he's accused of.

I asked Mr. Brown to summarize what the evidence would be hoping that you would listen to it and be able to tell me whether in fact you would agree that those are things that happened. If you do agree, if you did the things that he's talking about, then the record will show a factual basis and I will be entitled to accept your guilty plea. Does that help you

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20 understand what I'm driving at? DEFENDANT DAY: Yes. THE COURT: Do you agree with what Mr. Brown said? DEFENDANT DAY: Yes. THE COURT: Did you in fact do those things? DEFENDANT DAY: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Now Mr. Brown, do the same thing, but this is going to apply to both Mr. Bell and Mr. Day. They're both planning to plead to each of Counts 2 and 3. So set forth what the elements of Count 2 are and what the evidence would be. In order to be guilty of armed bank MR. BROWN: robbery, the defendant must have taken from a teller money belonging to a bank. The defendant must have used force and violence or intimidation in doing so. The deposits of the bank must have been insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation at that time. And finally, the defendant must have intentionally made a show of force that caused the teller to fear bodily harm by using a dangerous weapon.

If this case went to trial, the government would prove that defendants Bruce Bell and Montez Day entered the Home Savings of America in San Fernando, California on January 26th, 1999 and that defendant Montez Day brandished a semi-automatic pistol while defendant Bruce Bell brandished a loaded .38 caliber revolver. Defendants Montez Day and Bruce Bell forced

THE COURT:

Yes.

Now Your Honor, because the firearm charged was only possessed by defendant Bell and the government is relying on Pinkerton liability as to defendant Day for that firearm, I'd also like to put on the record the elements of Pinkerton liability.

THE COURT: I want Mr. Day to pay attention to this.

Is it an accurate way of paraphrasing what you're about to do,

Mr. Brown, that you're saying the indictment singles out only

the weapon that Mr. Bell actually carried, but that you have a

basis to obtain a conviction of guilt as to Mr. Day?

MR. BROWN: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It's a legal basis called Pinkerton?

MR. BROWN: Yes. In order, if you have a criminal agreement with somebody to commit an act, there are certain instances in which you will be liable for the crime, the acts committed by the person you're conspiring with. That is called Pinkerton liability. And if the acts of your partner in crime are reasonably foreseeable and a necessary and natural consequence of your criminal agreement, you will be liable for those acts as well. Shall I specify the elements, Your Honor?

MR. BROWN: In order for the defendant to be guilty of a crime committed by his co-conspirator, the following must be true. One, defendant's co-conspirator committed a crime such as a bank robbery; two, that the co-conspirator was a member of the

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23 conspiracy charged in Count 1 of the indictment; three, that the co-conspirator committed the crime in furtherance of the conspiracy; four, defendant was a member of the conspiracy on the date that the co-conspirator committed the crime; and five, the crime fell within the scope of the conspiracy and could reasonably have been foreseen to be a necessary and natural consequence of the conspiracy. Shall I proceed with the factual basis, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. MR. BROWN: On January 26, 1999, defendants Bruce Bell and Montez Day entered the Home Savings of America in San Fernando which was then insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Bruce Bell brandished a loaded .38 caliber revolver. Bruce Bell's brandishing of a .38 caliber revolver was within the scope of Montez Day and Bruce Bell's unlawful agreement and could reasonably have been foreseen by defendant

Montez Day as a necessary and natural consequence of that agreement. And the defendants used that weapon in order to rob

THE COURT: Okay. I want to turn to you first,
Mr. Day. There were a lot words Mr. Brown used. Were you able
to understand what he was saying as to why you could be found
guilty of what Mr. Bell did as to his .38 caliber revolver?

DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.

the bank on that day.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Bell, did you do the things that

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1	representations of guarantees other than whatever may be set
2	forth in this plea agreement?
3	DEFENDANT BELL: No.
4	THE COURT: Has anyone made any threats to you that
5	prompted you to plead guilty this afternoon?
6	DEFENDANT BELL: No.
7	THE COURT: Did anyone tell you about or promise to you
8	what specific sentence would be imposed?
9	DEFENDANT BELL: No.
10	THE COURT: Do you have any other agreement with the
11	government besides what is now in your hands as a written plea
12	agreement?
13	DEFENDANT BELL: No.
14	THE COURT: Did anyone promise you any leniency or
15	probation or any kind of outcome once the day of sentencing
16	comes?
17	DEFENDANT BELL: No.
18	THE COURT: Are you presently on parole?
19	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes.
20	THE COURT: Have you discussed with your lawyer the
21	impact on your parole of being found guilty today, the impact on
22	the offense for which you're on parole?
23	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes.
24	THE COURT: Are you involved in any court proceedings?
25	DEFENDANT BELL: No.

THE COURT: Have you been advised of the maximum penalty under the law?

DEFENDANT BELL: Yes, I have.

THE COURT: For these offenses, at least for Count 3, there's also a minimum penalty; is that correct?

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Both of you should listen because I'm now going to ask Mr. Brown to place on the record both the maximum and minimum penalties.

MR. BROWN: The maximum penalty for the conspiracy count, Count 1, is five years imprisonment, a three-year period of supervised release, a fine of \$250,000 and a mandatory special assessment of \$100.

The maximum sentence the court could impose for the armed bank robbery, Count 2, is 25 years imprisonment, a five-year period of supervised release, a fine of \$250,000 and a mandatory special assessment of \$100.

The statutory maximum sentence the court could impose for violation of 924(c), the third count, is life imprisonment, a five-year period of supervised release, a fine of \$250,000 and a mandatory special assessment of \$100.

The statutory mandatory minimum sentence that the court must impose for Count 3 and the 924(c) charge is a seven-year term which must run consecutive to any other sentence of imprisonment. Therefore, the total maximum sentence for all of

1 these offenses to which defendant Montez Day is pleading quilty is life imprisonment, a five-year period of supervised release, 2 a fine of \$750,000 and a mandatory special assessment of \$300. 3 The maximum total sentence for the two offenses to 5 which defendant Bruce Bell is pleading guilty is life imprisonment, a five-year period of supervised release, a fine 6 7 of \$500,000 and a mandatory special assessment of \$200. THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Bell, continuing with you for a 8 9 You've heard some reference to supervised release. moment. 10 This is something that applies to both of you. Do you both 11 understand that in the federal system there's no longer such a thing as parole? If someone sentenced to prison serves out the 12 term of sentence except for the reduction that may be earned for 13 good time or good behavior and then when that person is released 14 15 from prison he may be subjected to something called supervised 16 release which is basically supervision that has conditions, restrictions, terms and limitations. If a person violates the 17 terms of his supervised release, he can be sent back to prison 18 19 for the entire amount of the period of supervised release. Do you understand that, Mr. Bell? 20 21 DEFENDANT BELL: Yes, I do. 22 THE COURT: Do you understand that, Mr. Day? 23 DEFENDANT DAY: Yes, sir. 24 THE COURT: Now there's also been some reference at least in the plea agreement I think and perhaps there's 25

something been said today about the Sentencing Commission guidelines. I want to tell you both about those. There will be some things you and I will talk about directly with you in a minute, Mr. Day. I will be getting to you as well, Mr. Bell.

Now this again applies to both of you. Under the federal system that you're now part of there are sentencing guidelines which are issued by something called the Sentencing Commission. They contain an analysis of the relevant facts and those include the nature of the offense, the criminal history of the defendant, whether the defendant accepted responsibility for what he was accused of, whether in the alternative he obstructed justice; a lot of factors. They are all taken into account by the probation office.

The probation office applies these guidelines issued by the commission and comes up with a guideline range expressed in months, how many months can the defendant be sentenced. The low end and the high end are included. But I'm not bound by these guideline determinations. Under certain circumstances I impose a tougher sentence, a longer sentence, or I can impose a shorter sentence. You each will get through your lawyers and directly in your own right a copy of the presentence report which is prepared by the probation office and which deals with these guidelines.

Each of you through your lawyer will have a chance to challenge it or add to it or change it. It eventually comes to

Do you understand that, Mr. Bell?

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1	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes, sir.
2	THE COURT: Do you, Mr. Day?
3	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes, sir.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Turning to you for a minute,
5	Mr. Bell, have you had sufficient time to discuss this case with
6	Mr. Newman?
7	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes.
8	THE COURT: Are you satisfied that he's fully
9	considered any defenses you might have to the charges?
10	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes, I am.
11	THE COURT: Are you satisfied with his representation
12	of you?
13	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes.
14	THE COURT: Has he advised you of the nature of these
15	charges and how the factors that go into the sentence generally
16	work?
17	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes.
18	THE COURT: Have you told him all the facts and
19	circumstances surrounding this case?
20	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Day, same question. I'm asking
22	now a few questions about Mr. Mayock. Have you had a sufficient
23	opportunity to discuss this case with him?
24	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.
25	THE COURT: Are you satisfied with his representation

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1	of you?
2	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.
3	THE COURT: Has he told about any defenses you might
4	have to these charges?
5	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.
6	THE COURT: Has he explained the nature of the
7	charges?
8	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.
9	THE COURT: Has he explained how the sentencing process
10	works in general?
11	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.
12	THE COURT: Have you given him all the facts that
13	you're aware of that he would need to know to figure out what is
14	in your best interest?
15	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes.
16	THE COURT: Continuing with you for a moment, Mr. Day,
17	there is no plea agreement that I'm aware of. But I want to
18	make sure you tell me whether anyone has made you any promises
19	or representations, guarantees or other statements about what
20	will happen to you at the time of sentencing.
21	DEFENDANT DAY: No.
22	THE COURT: Has anyone made any threats to you or to
23	any member of your family that prompts you to plead guilty this
24	afternoon?
25	DEFENDANT DAY: No, sir.

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1	THE COURT: Has anyone made you any promises of
2	leniency?
3	DEFENDANT DAY: No, sir.
4	THE COURT: No one has told you what specific sentence
5	the court will impose; is that correct?
6	DEFENDANT DAY: That's correct, sir.
7	THE COURT: Are you presently on parole?
8	DEFENDANT DAY: No. I'm on supervised release, sir.
9	THE COURT: From an earlier federal offense?
10	DEFENDANT DAY: Yes, sir.
11	THE COURT: Are you aware of the consequences for
12	pleading guilty today in terms of what happens on that other
13	previous federal case?
14	DEFENDANT DAY: I'm aware of the consequences, yes.
15	THE COURT: Mr. Bell, do you feel that you understand
16	everything that's taking place here this afternoon?
17	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes.
18	THE COURT: Do you know of any reason why I shouldn't
19	accept your guilty plea?
20	DEFENDANT BELL: No.
21	THE COURT: Do you understand then that all that's left
22	in your case if I do accept the plea is for sentence to be
23	imposed?
24	DEFENDANT BELL: Yes.
25	THE COURT: And is your decision to plead guilty this

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1	MR. NEWMAN: Yes, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Does this plea agreement that Mr. Bell
3	entered into represent the entire disposition of his case?
4	MR. NEWMAN: It does, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Did anyone make any promises,
6	representations or guarantees to you that prompted you to
7	recommend that Mr. Bell plead guilty?
8	MR. NEWMAN: No, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Are you satisfied that his constitutional
10	rights have been observed?
11	MR. NEWMAN: I am, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Is Mr. Bell pleading guilty because of any
13	illegally obtained evidence in the government's possession that
14	you're aware of?
15	MR. NEWMAN: No, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Based upon your analysis of the law and of
17	the facts, is it your conclusion that it's in Mr. Bell's
18	interest for him to plead guilty today?
19	MR. NEWMAN: It is, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Same questions to Mr. Mayock. I know
21	there's no plea agreement, but throughout your representation of
22	Mr. Day, has he been able to cooperate with you in a competent
23	way?
24	MR. MAYOCK: He has, Your Honor.
25	THE COURT: Have you discussed the facts of this case

35 in detail with him? 1 2 MR. MAYOCK: I have. THE COURT: Are you satisfied that he has no 3 meritorious defenses? 4 MR. MAYOCK: I am, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Is he pleading guilty because of any 6 7 illegally obtained evidence in the possession of the government 8 that you're aware of? MR. MAYOCK: No, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Do you think after your analysis of the law 10 and the facts that it's in his best interests to plead guilty? 11 12 MR. MAYOCK: Yes, I do. THE COURT: Mr. Brown. 13 MR. BROWN: Yes. Your Honor, I would like to state the 14 15 obvious consequence of pleading guilty in this case as regards supervised release that constitute a violation of their 16 17 supervised release. THE COURT: That applies only I think to Mr. Day. 18 19 Parole is the same basic consequence as to Bell. 20 MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor. I'd also like to 21 point out that restitution is mandatory in this case. 22 knowledge, currently all the currency from the bank was 23 recovered so I don't believe it will apply. But in case I'm 24 incorrect on that or there was some other loss at the bank, I 25 did want the defendants to know they could be required to pay

Is there any additional inquiry you want me 1 THE COURT: 2 to touch on, Mr. Brown? MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: How about you, Mr. Mayock? 4 MR. MAYOCK: No, Your Honor. 5 All right. I'm going to do certain things THE COURT: 6 and here's what they are. As to each of Mr. Bell and Mr. Day, I 7 find that there's a factual basis for the entry of each of the 8 guilty pleas, in the case of Mr. Bell to Counts 2 and 3; 9 Mr. Day, Counts 1, 2 and 3. I find that each of them is alert, 10 seem to be able, intelligent, responsive, good demeanor. 11 I think each of them knows what he's doing and why. 12 13 Each of them understands the consequences. There seems to be no 14 basis to believe for either of them that there is any extrinsic factor such as threats or physical condition or mental condition 15 or use of prescriptive drugs or other drugs that might interfere 16 17 with their ability to make a free and voluntary decision. I think they're making a free and voluntary decision. 18 I find there's been no promises made by anyone and no other 19 20 instances of inducements or coercion that place in question the 21 voluntariness of the decision that each of them is making this 22 afternoon. 23 For all those reasons I order that the guilty plea from 24 Mr. Bell be accepted and the quilty plea from Mr. Day be 25 accepted. We're going to accept the guilty pleas to each of the